

Secondary referral to NGA  
by DIA, ER&L WFO 5/3/83  
WASHINGTON TIMES  
7 APRIL 1983

# New cruise missile for Soviets

## reported

The Soviet Union has developed a new, long-range land attack cruise missile which it may deploy on mobile launchers as a fresh threat to Western Europe, U.S. intelligence sources said yesterday.

The missile, designated by intelligence officials as the SSCX-4, is said to have a range of nearly 1,900 miles, more than the American cruise, the GLCM, scheduled for deployment in Europe late this year.

U.S. reconnaissance satellites recently detected what analysts believe is a possible mobile launcher for the SSCX-4 at a test center in the Soviet Union. It was described as a wheeled tractor-trailer vehicle big enough to launch four missiles.

Intelligence analysts, speaking only on condition that they remain anon-

ymous, said the Soviets might be able to move such missiles around relatively rapidly over long distances — and that they could bring most key targets in Western Europe within their range if they were deployed in Eastern European nations belonging to the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

There was no prediction as to when the new Soviet land attack ground-launched cruise missile might become operational.

If the U.S. intelligence assessments prove to be accurate, such new missiles would add to the perceived threat to Western Europe represented by intermediate-range nuclear ballistic missiles, such as the much-discussed SS-20, which carries three warheads, has a range of more than 3,100 miles and can hit Western Europe from well inside

the Soviet Union.

Nothing official on the SSCX-4 has appeared in Pentagon reports, although the recent Soviet Military Power publication spoke cryptically of "development of a series of long-range cruise missiles intended for ground, air and sea-launch platforms."

That publication indicated a belief that the air-launched version will be carried by older Soviet bombers as well as the new Blackjack now under development.

Based on available information, it appears that the reported new Soviet ground-launched SSCX-4 may be a counterpart to the U.S. GLCM, although the American weapon has a somewhat shorter range.

The United States, with the official backing of the NATO alliance but oppo-

sition from peace groups in Western Europe, plans to deploy 464 GLCMs and 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles in allied countries starting late this year.

Last December, Pentagon officials noted that Soviet Leader Yuri Andropov warned that his country would "match the United States development for development."

This warning was, in effect, echoed yesterday by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact, in a Soviet military newspaper article.

Kulikov said the Soviets would have a "reliable counter-balance" to whatever new weapons the United States and NATO should develop and that the Warsaw Pact will "spare neither efforts nor means" to prevent any U.S.-directed effort toward achieving Western military superiority.

DIA

Weekly

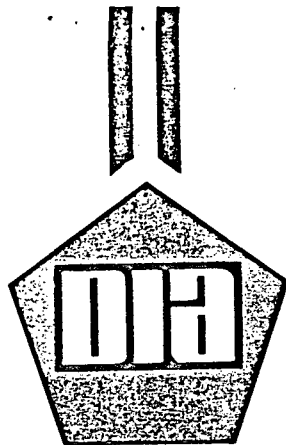
Intelligence

Summary

25 Mar 83

~~SECRET~~

1 NSD/ASWB



DEFENSE  
INTELLIGENCE  
AGENCY

# Weekly Intelligence Summary

25 MARCH 1983

ORCON  
NOCONTRACT  
NOFORN/WNINTEL

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

## USSR - Eastern Europe

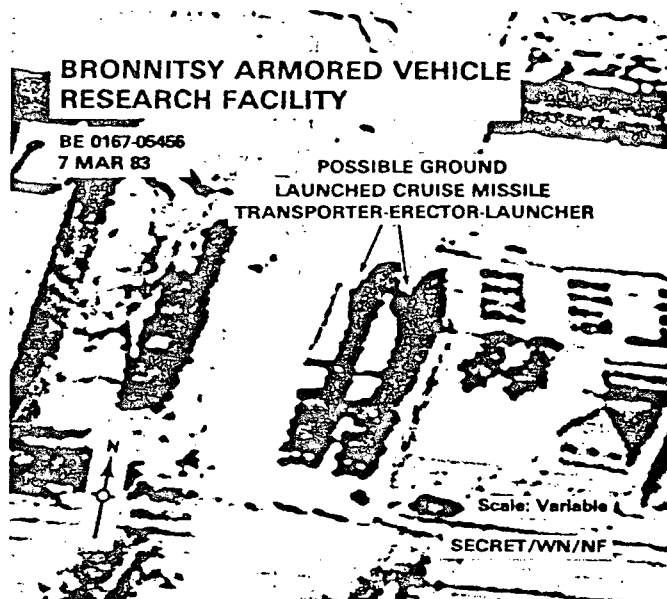


## New Cruise Missile Launchers Observed in USSR (S)

(S/WN/NF) Possible mobile launchers for the USSR's SSC-X-4 long-range, land-attack, ground-launched cruise missile were present on 7 March at the Bronnitsy armored vehicle test facility.

(S/WN/NF) The wheeled tractor-trailer vehicles at Bronnitsy apparently are similar to the transporter-erector-launcher (TEL) for the US Tomahawk ground-launched cruise missile. Their size is adequate for four launch tubes and associated ground-support equipment.

(S/WN/NF) Four SSC-X-4 cruise missiles, with their estimated 3,000-km range, mounted on TELs that can rapidly move over long distances will give the Soviets great flexibility in targeting any point in Europe from Warsaw Pact territory. (Classified by multiple sources; declassify on OADR)



25X1  
DIA

## USSR Develops Air-Transportable Refinery (C)

(C/WN/NF) The Soviets have apparently developed an air-transportable refinery that can be rapidly constructed and sited along a crude oil pipeline to support front-line forces in wartime.

(C/WN/NF) This Ministry of Defense project was undertaken to ensure the capability to process diesel fuel close to the combat zone, thus reducing the extent of reliance upon transported refined products. The refinery has a capacity of 100,000 metric tons a year. It is transported in 10 cargo aircraft, and it can be assembled and made operational in 1 or 2 days. The first unit was built and tested in 1978.

(C/WN/NF) In Eastern Europe, this type of refinery could be used along the branches of the "Friendship Pipeline" that services East Germany and Czechoslovakia. It could replace inoperable permanent refineries such as those as Schwedt (BE 0169-02143) in East Germany and at Bratislava (BE 0232-02213) and Most (BE 0231-00271) in Czechoslovakia. The portable refineries would be served by tactical pipeline units to transport processed diesel fuel to local fueling and petroleum storage points. (Classified by multiple sources; declassify on OADR)

25X1  
DIA

SECRET